

LHRS Pion Rejector Calibration

➤ **Last time:**

- Cerenkov electron efficiency
- Cerenkov pion rejection efficiency

➤ **Todo:**

- Cerenkov detector efficiency
- Pion rejector electron efficiency
- Pion rejector pion rejection efficiency
- More study on pions

Last time

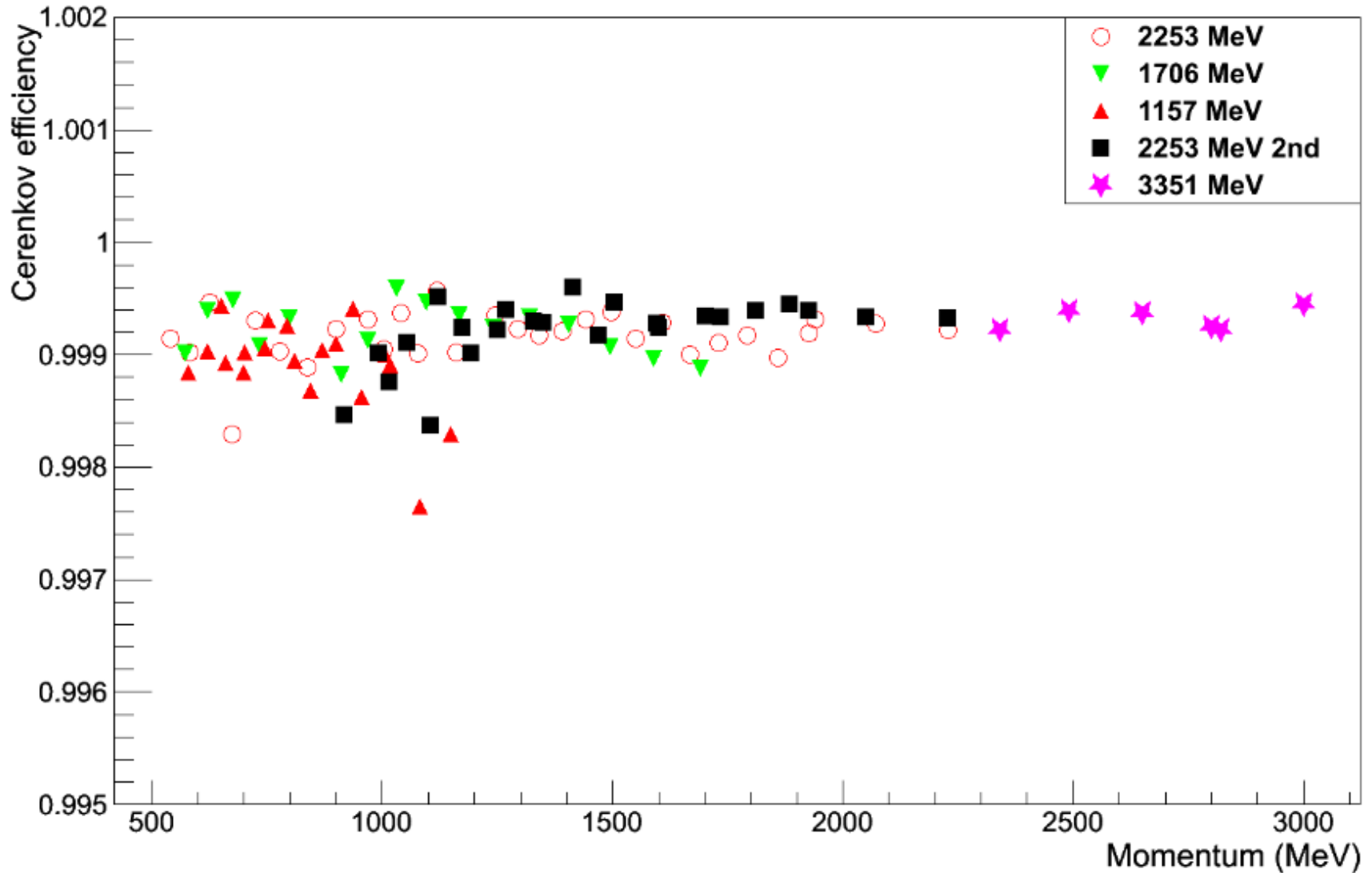
➤ Cerenkov efficiency:

- Select clean electron and pion sample from pion rejector.
- Check the survive number of electron and pion in Cerenkov.
- ❖ Detector efficiency:
survive electron/electron sample
- ❖ Electron accept efficiency (cut):
survive electron/electron sample
- ❖ Pion reject efficiency (cut):
survive pion/pion sample
- ❖ Pion rejection factor:
 - number of pion sample selected / (number of pion sample selected – number of pion survive)
 - if pion rejection factor is 100, it means 100 pion sample, only 1 is mis-identified as electrons by the detector.

Last time

Cut: L.cer.asum_c>220

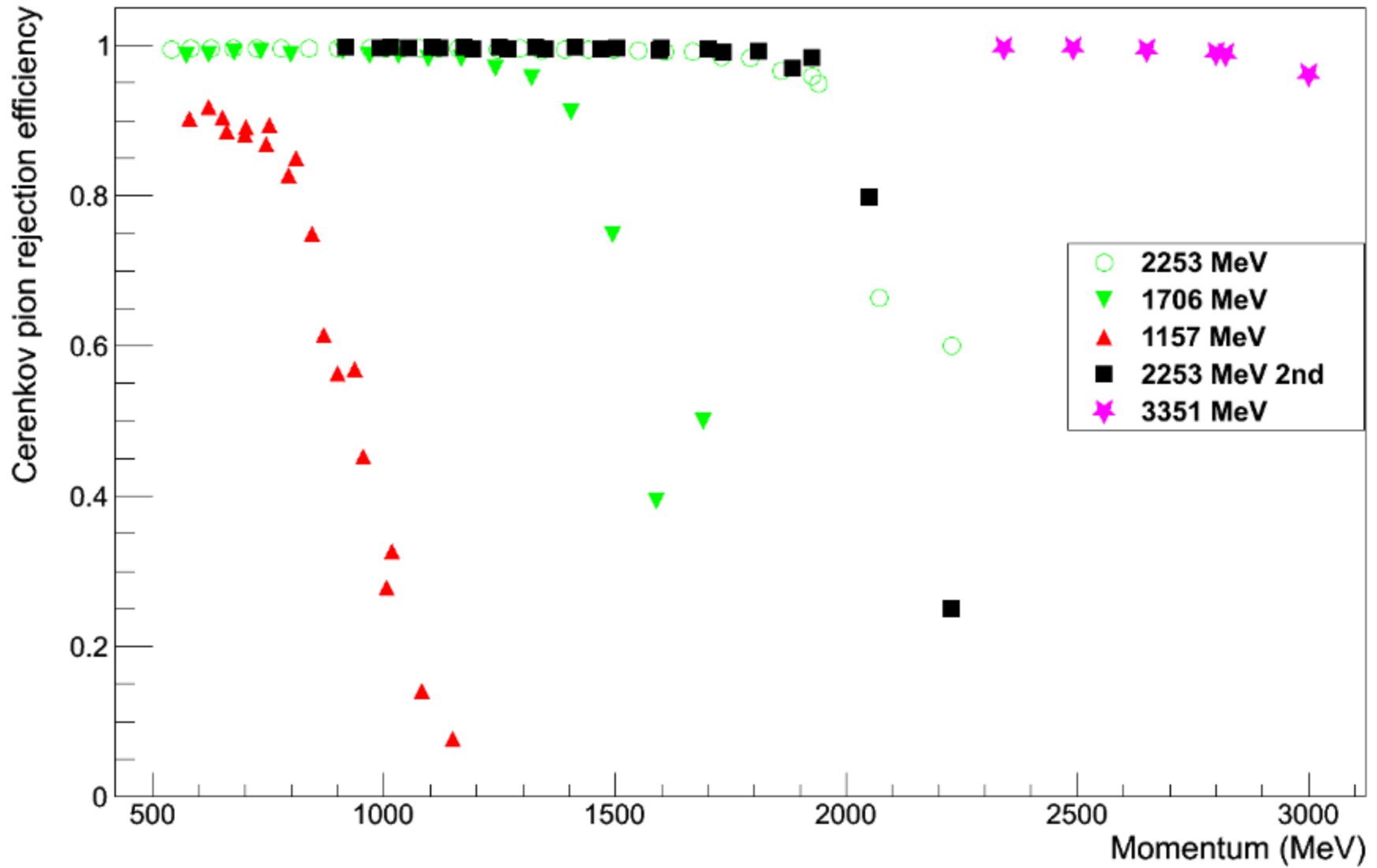
LHRS Cerenkov electron efficiency



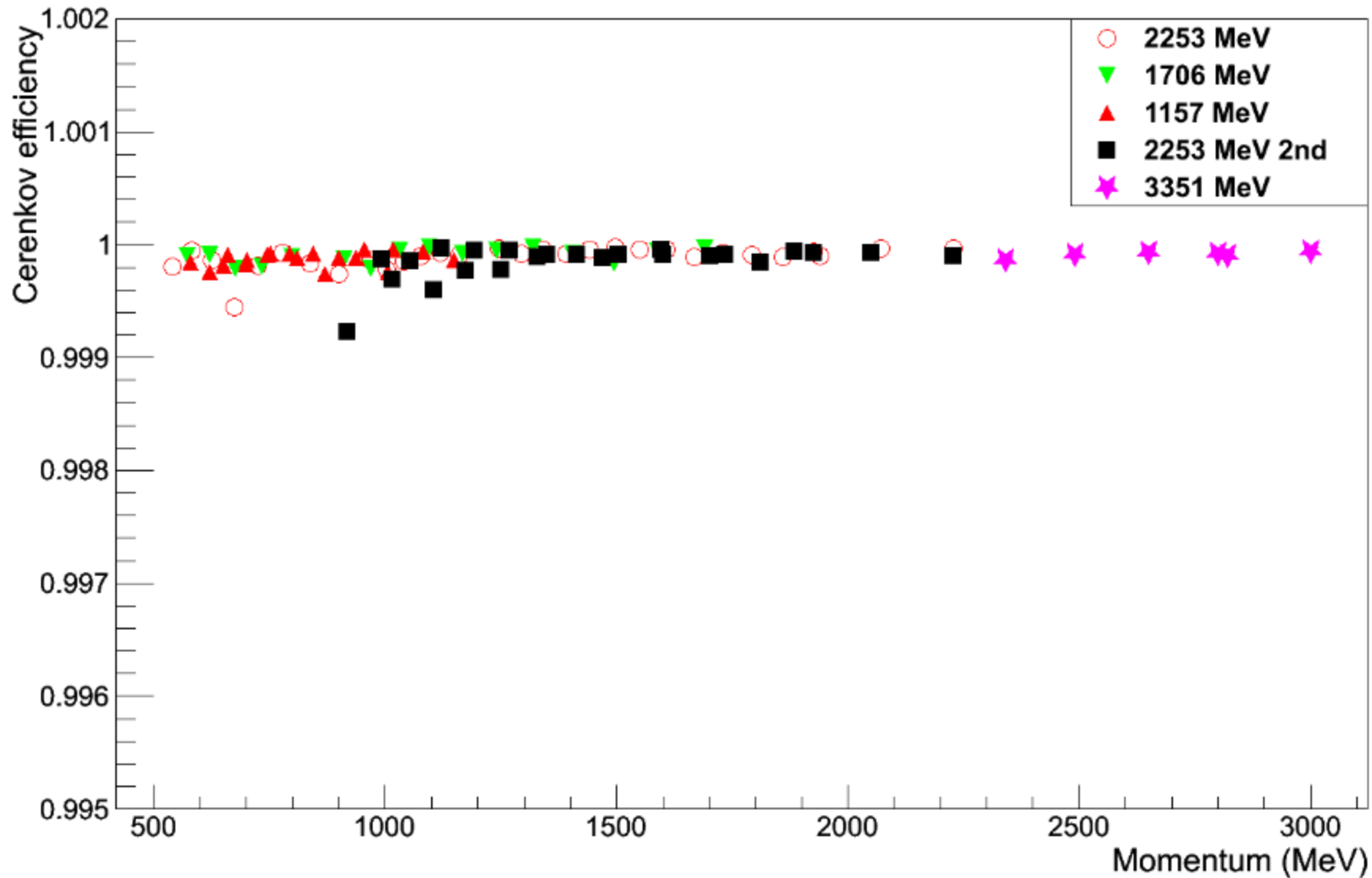
Last time

Cut: L.cer.asum_c<220

LHRS Cerenkov pion rejection efficiency



LHRS Cerenkov Detector Efficiency



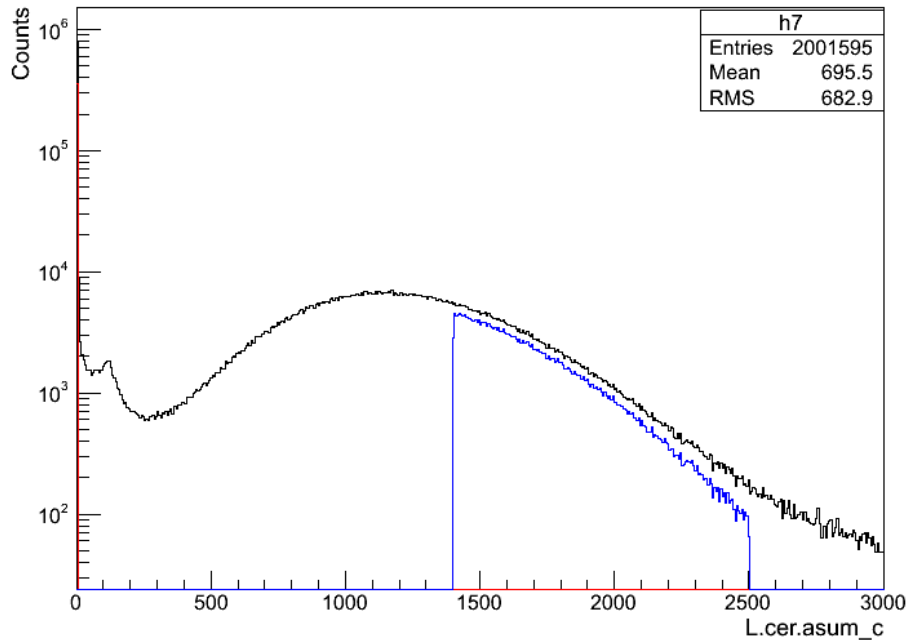
(no L.cer.asum_c cut applied in Cerenkov spectrum)

PID Efficiency study

➤ Pion Rejector efficiency:

- Select clean electron and pion sample from Cerenkov.
- Check the survive number of electron and pion in pion rejector
- ❖ Detector efficiency:
 $\text{survive electron} / \text{electron sample}$
- ❖ Electron accept efficiency (cut):
 $\text{survive electron} / \text{electron sample}$
- ❖ Pion reject efficiency (cut):
 $\text{survive pion} / \text{pion sample}$
- ❖ Pion rejection factor:
 - $\text{number of pion sample selected} / (\text{number of pion sample selected} - \text{number of pion survive})$
 - if pion rejection factor is 100, it means 100 pion sample, only 1 is mis-identified as electrons by the detector.

L.cer.asum_c for p0 = 919.0 MeV (Red: pion Blue: electron)



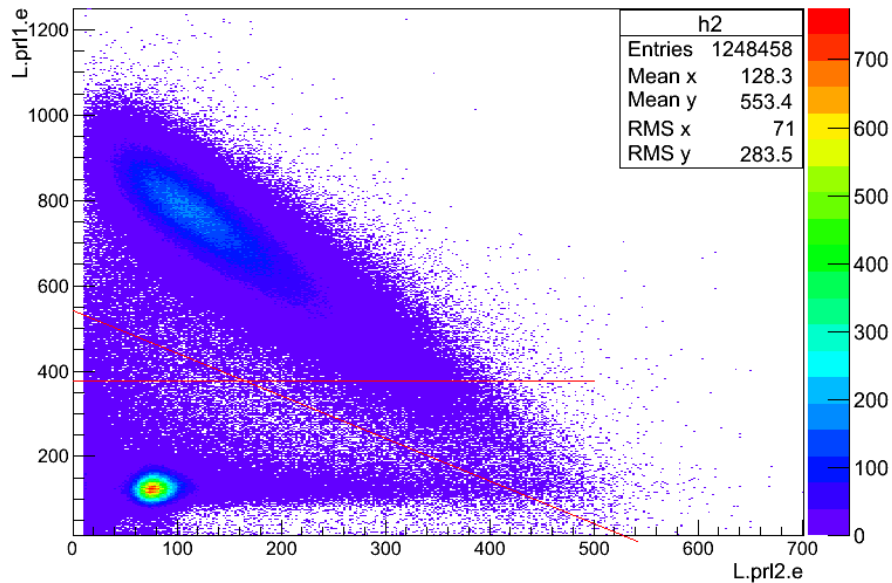
➤ **Sample selected:**

- Electron sample: Blue
- Pion sample : Red

➤ **Detector Efficiency:**

- Calculate the sample
- Calculate the sample trigger prl1 and prl2

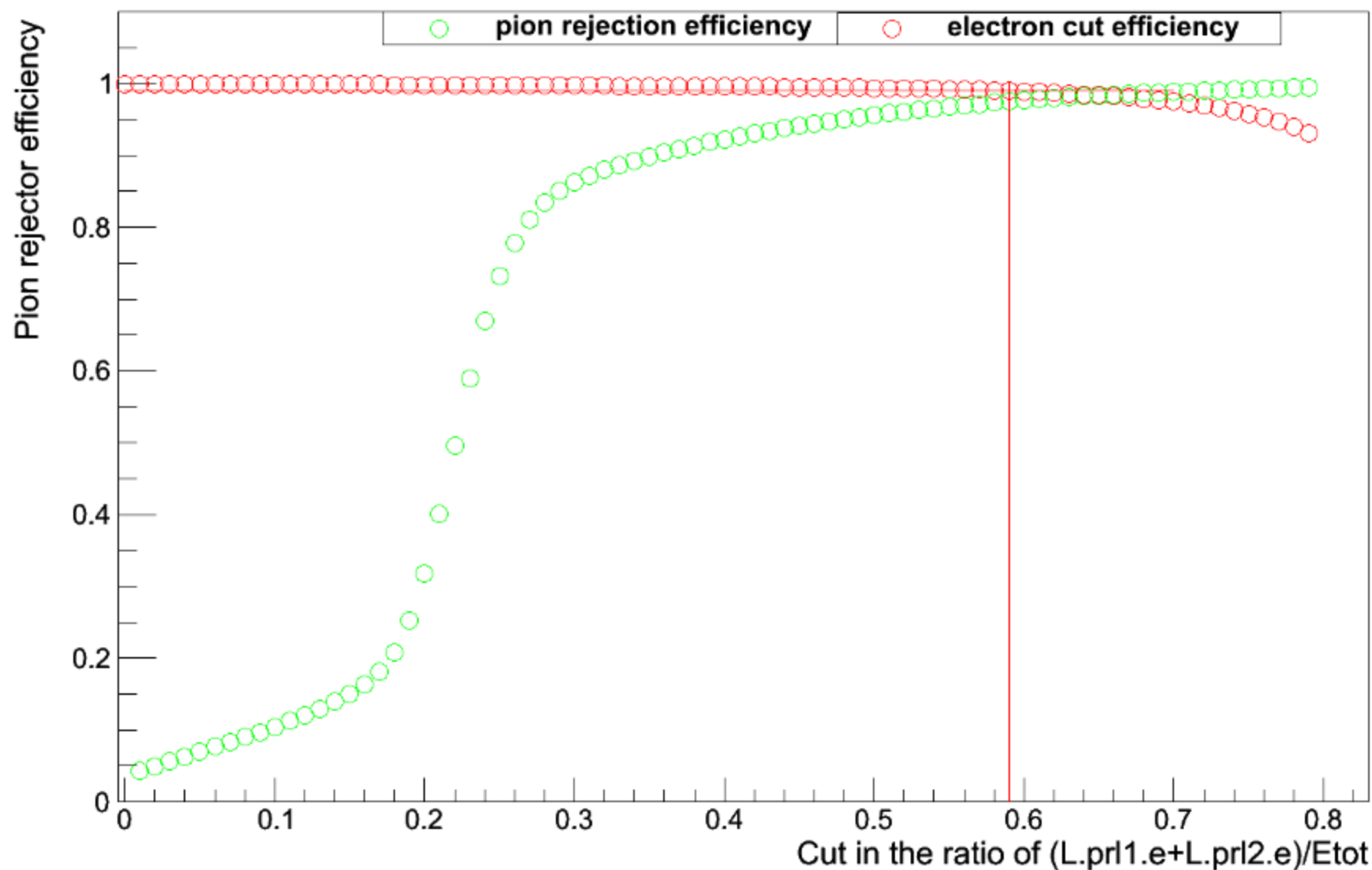
L.prl1.e:L.prl2.e for p0 = 919.000 GeV



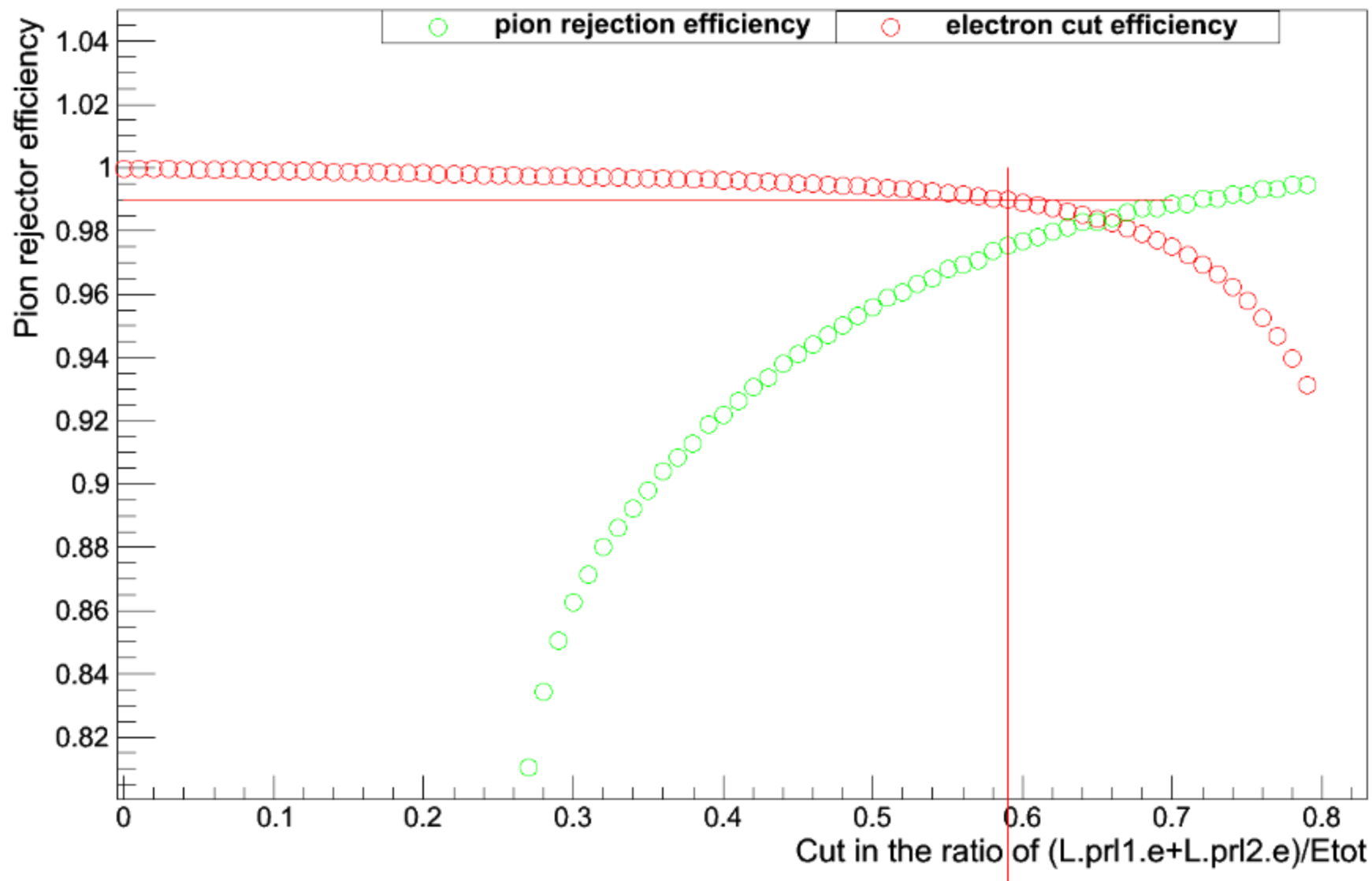
➤ **Cut Efficiency:**

- Optimize the cut in prl1:prl2
- ❖ Etot cut
- ❖ Prl1 cut
- Calculated sample
- Calculate the sample trigger prl1 and prl2

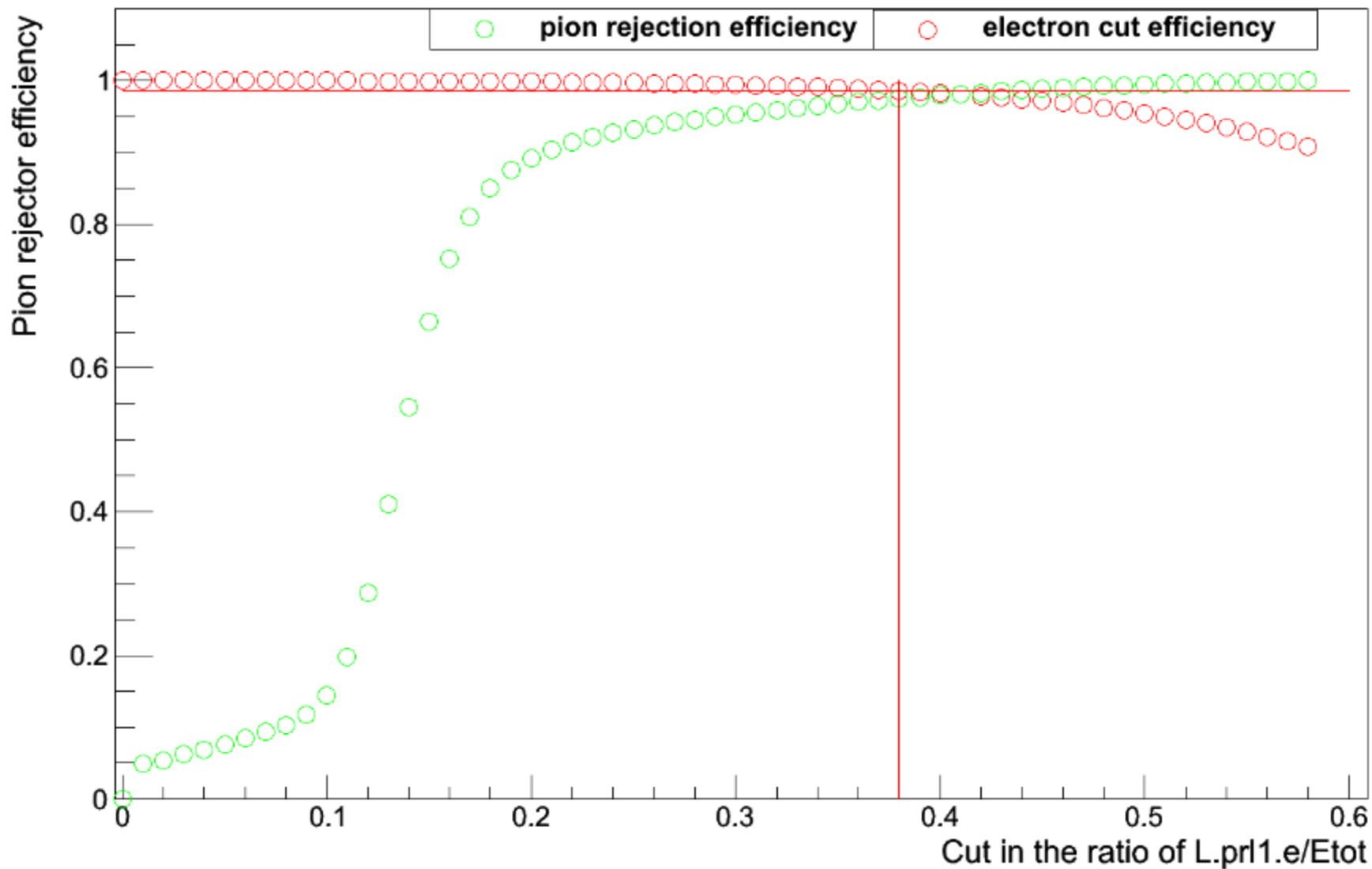
LHRS pion rejector efficiency vs Cerenkov summed ADC cut, E=2.253GeV, 1st,p=0.919 GeV



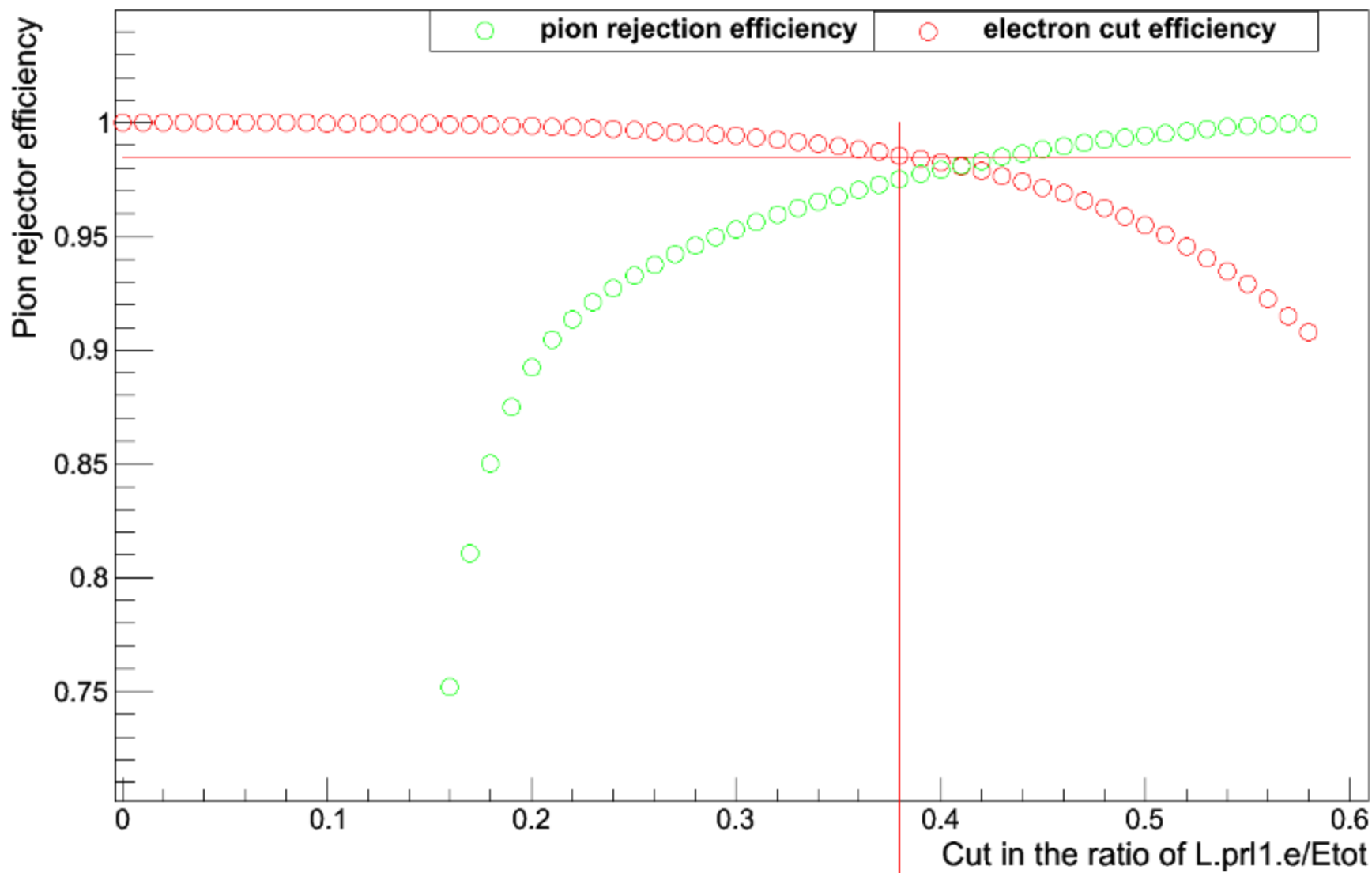
LHRS pion rejector efficiency vs Cerenkov summed ADC cut, E=2.253GeV, 1st, p=0.919 GeV



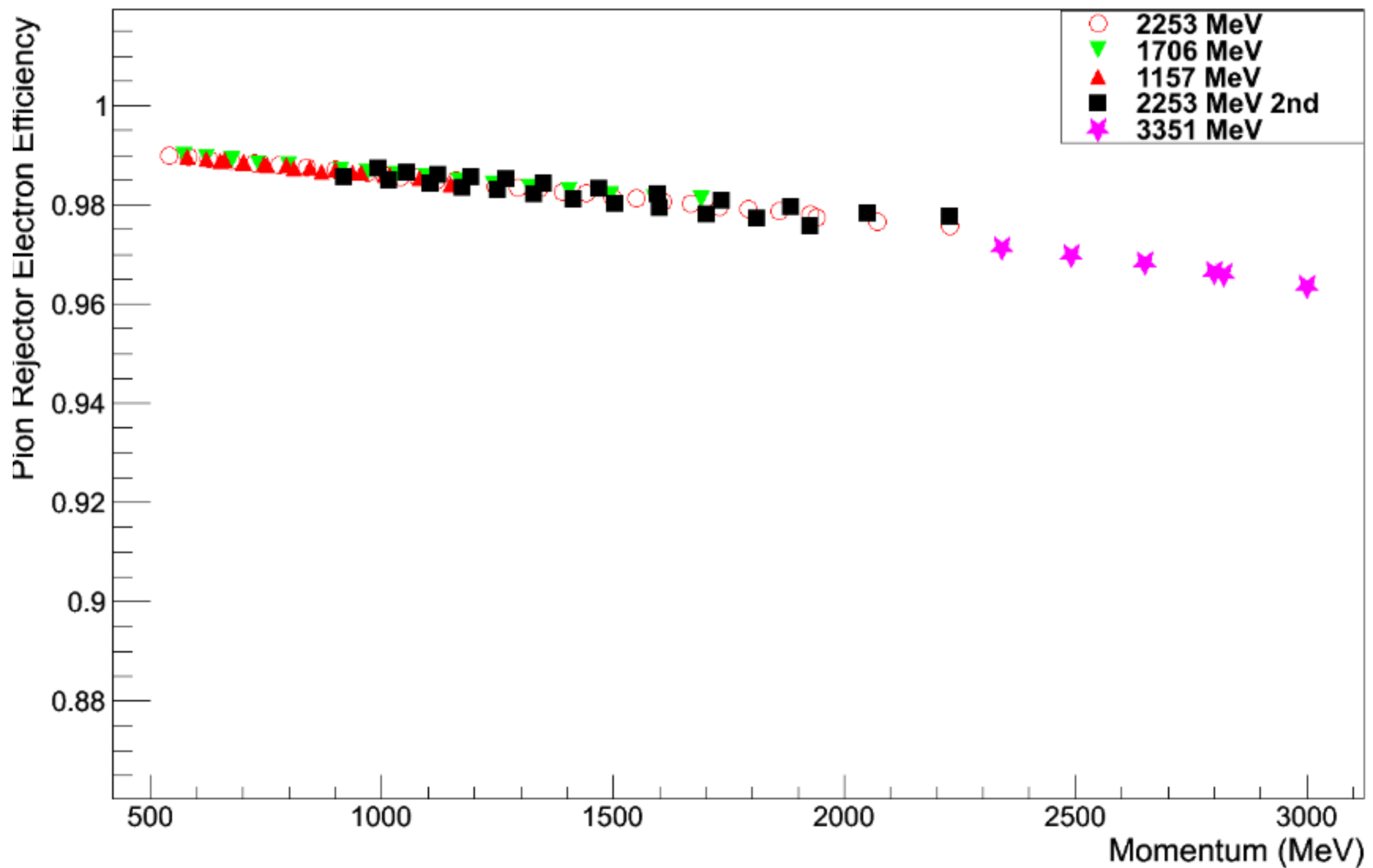
LHRS pion rejector efficiency vs Cerenkov summed ADC cut, $E=2.253\text{GeV}$, $1\text{st}, p=0.919\text{ GeV}$



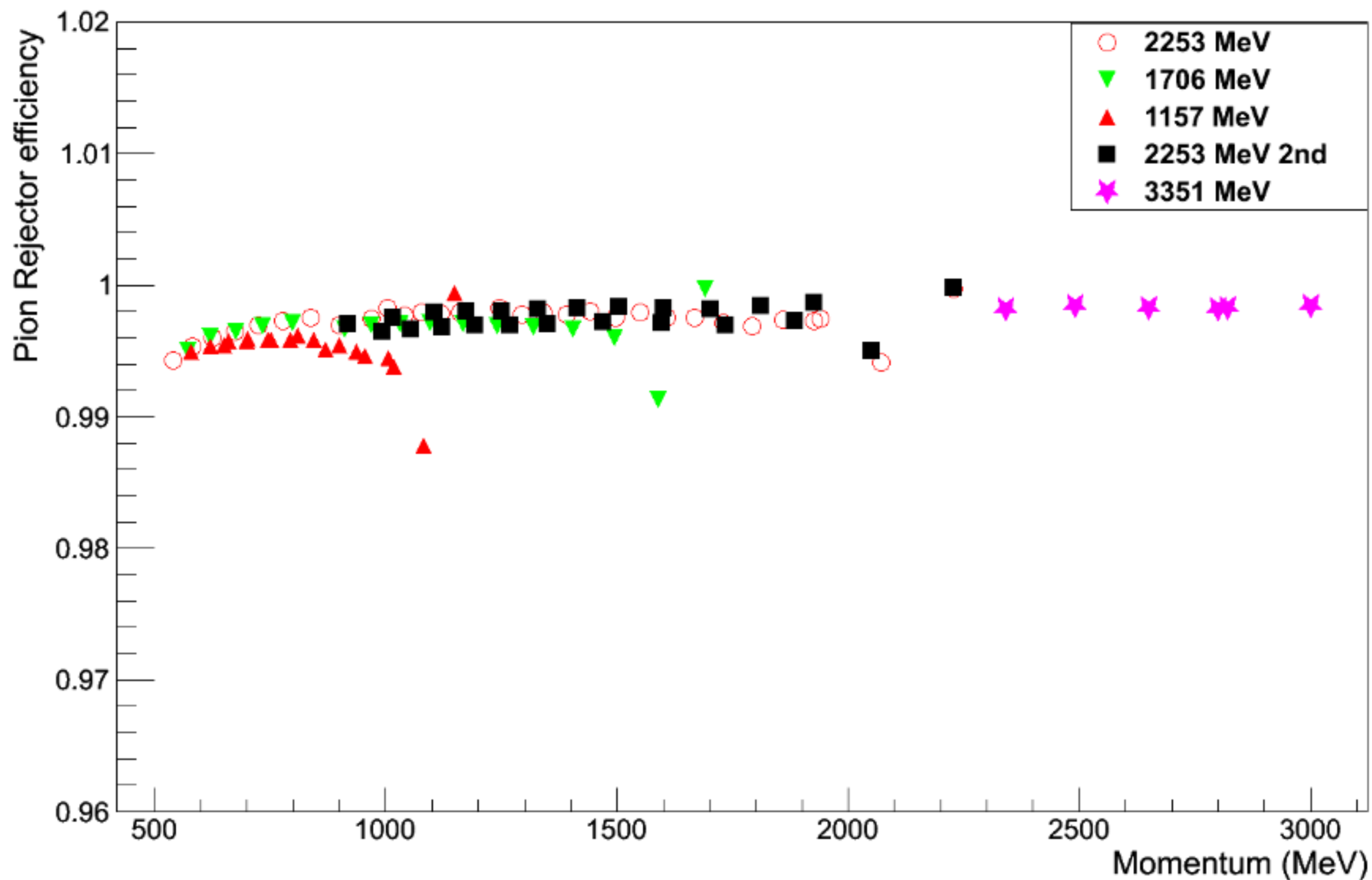
LHRS pion rejector efficiency vs Cerenkov summed ADC cut, $E=2.253\text{GeV}$, $1\text{st}, p=0.919\text{ GeV}$



LHRS Pion Rejector Electron Efficiency



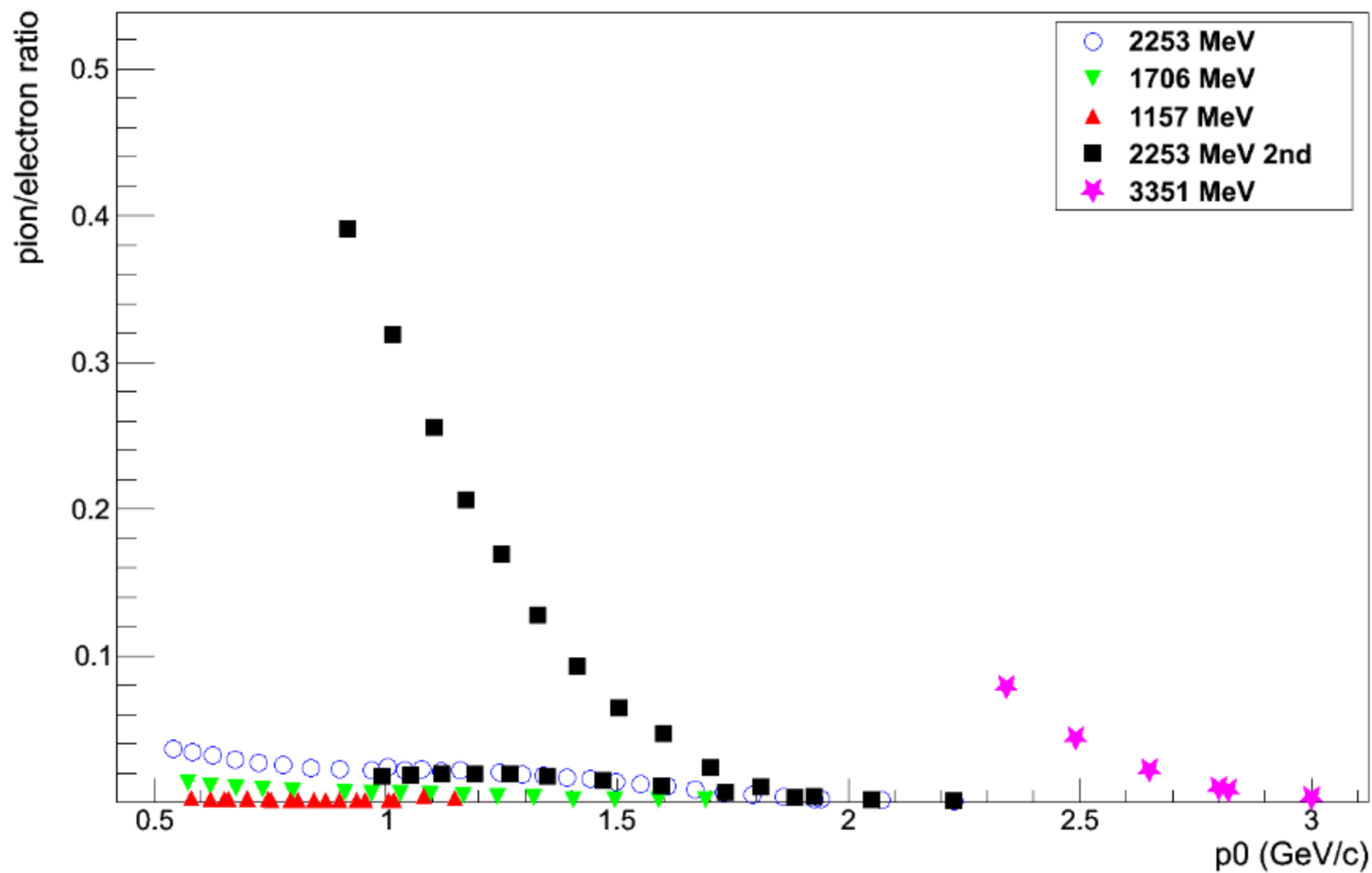
LHRS Pion Rejector Detector Efficiency



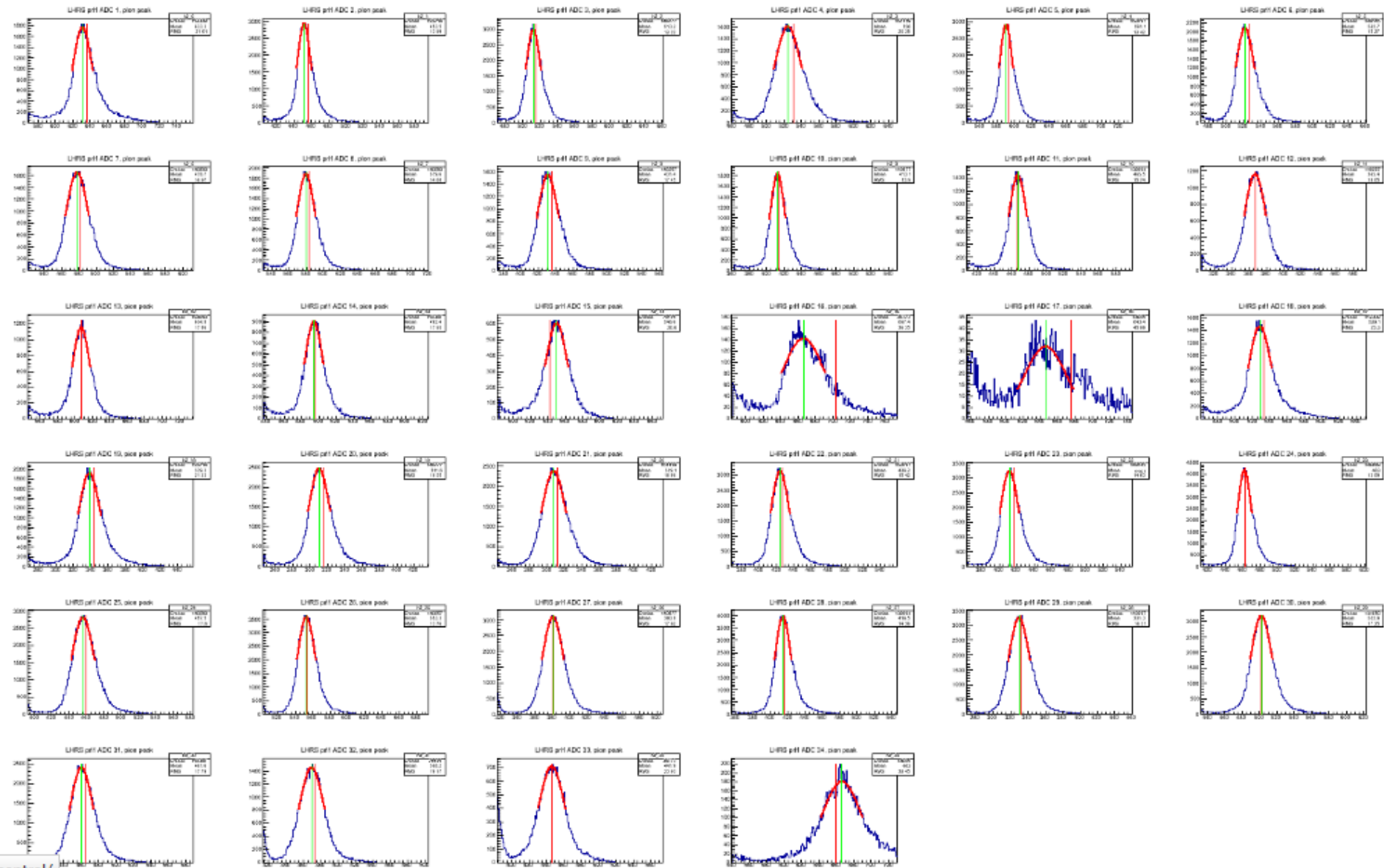
Pions study

- We see a deviation for E_{tot}/p spectrum
- Check if the coefficient change \longrightarrow deviation?
- Good cut to select pions in prl1 and prl2
- Align pions in each block to 120 ADC Channel

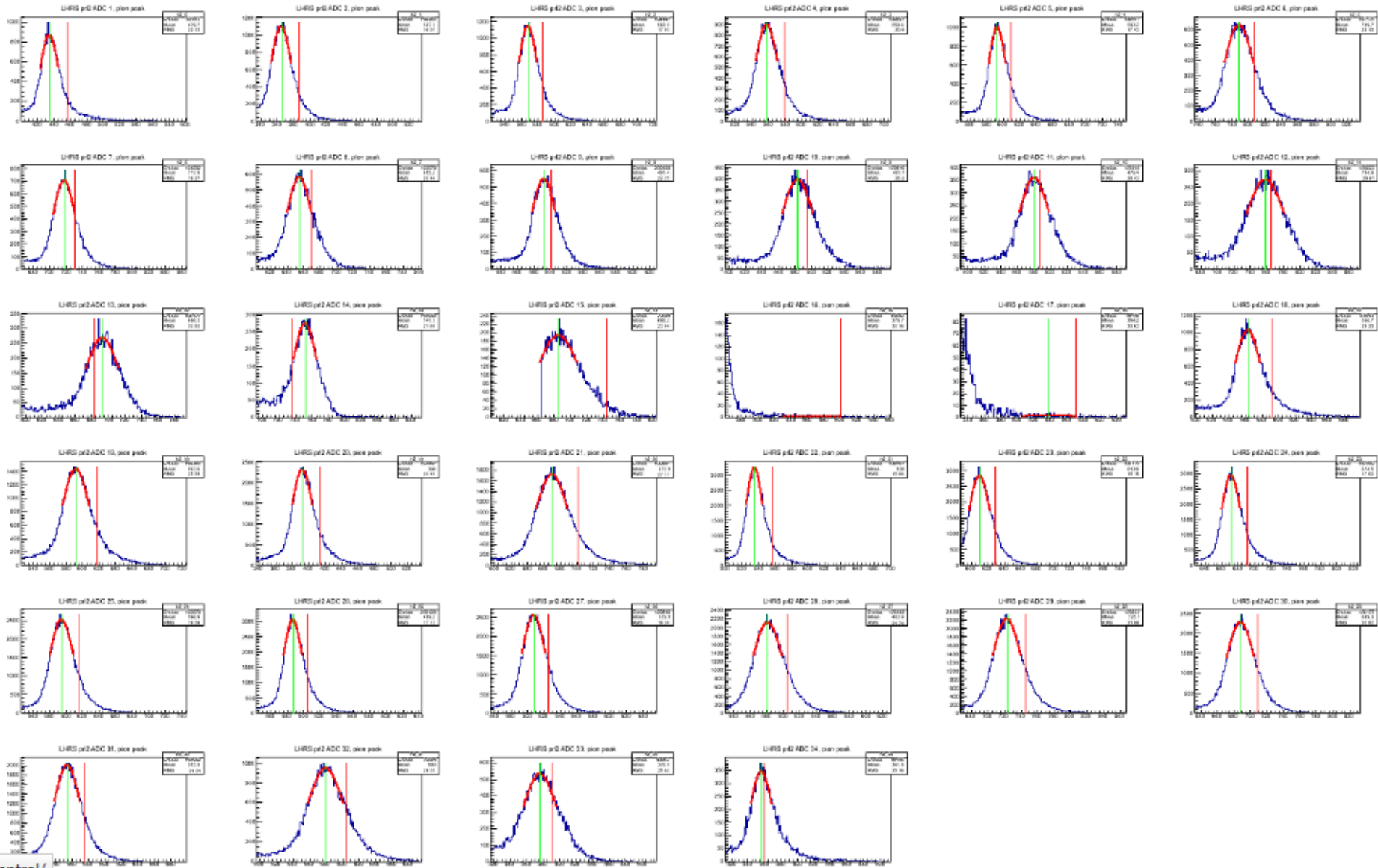
LHRS pion contamination



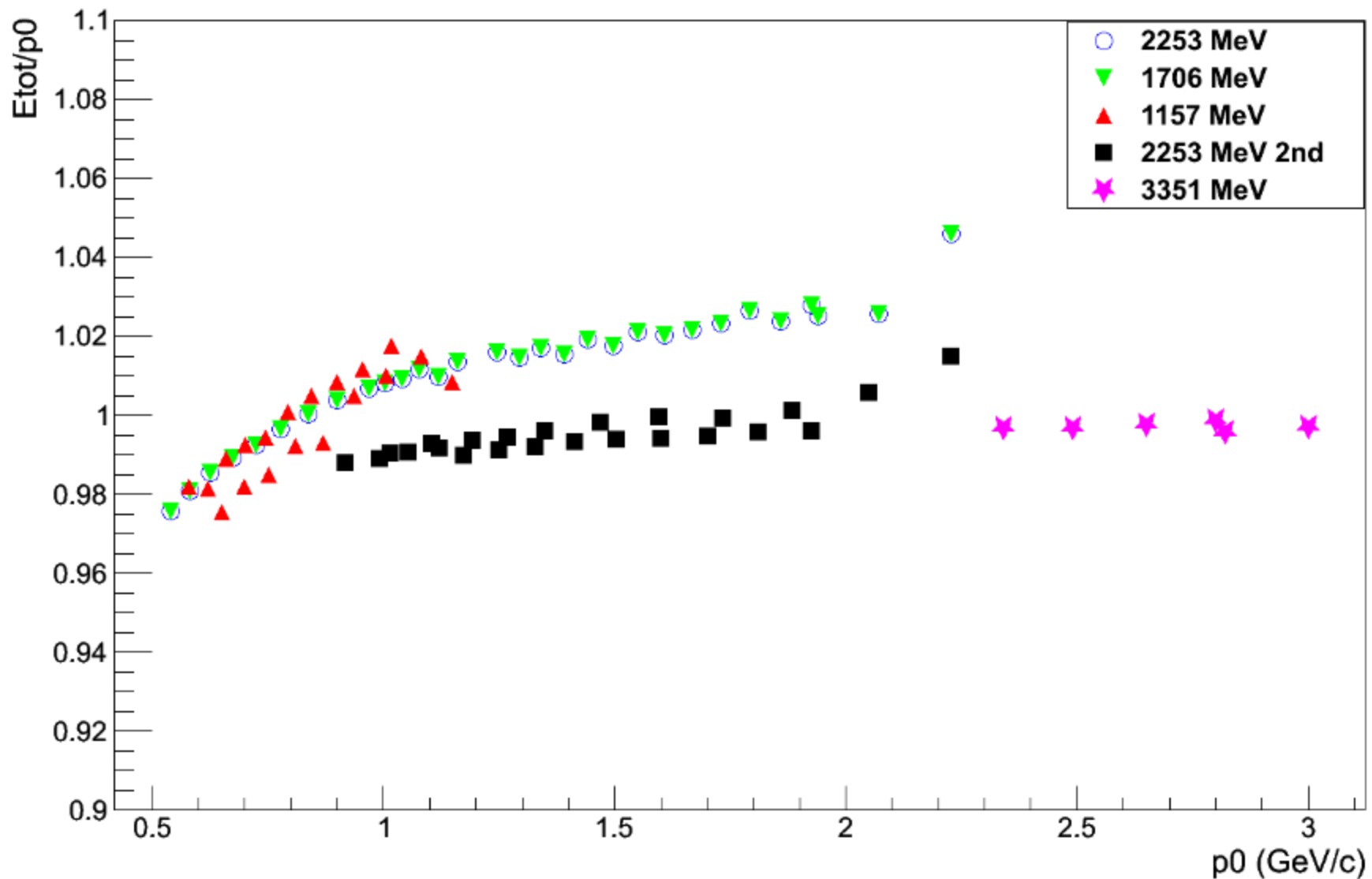
PRL1 1.329 GeV 5T



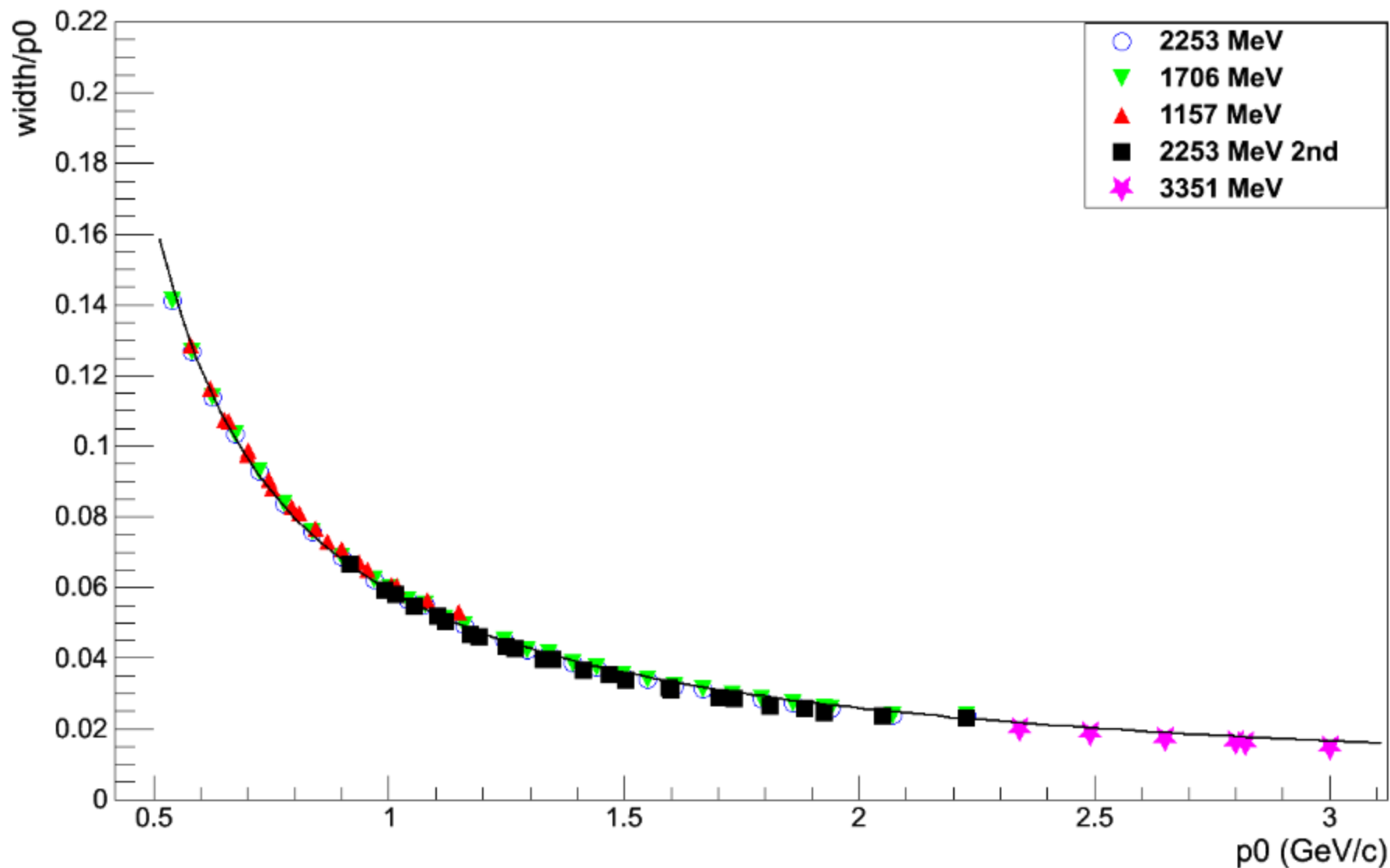
PRL1 1.329 GeV 5T



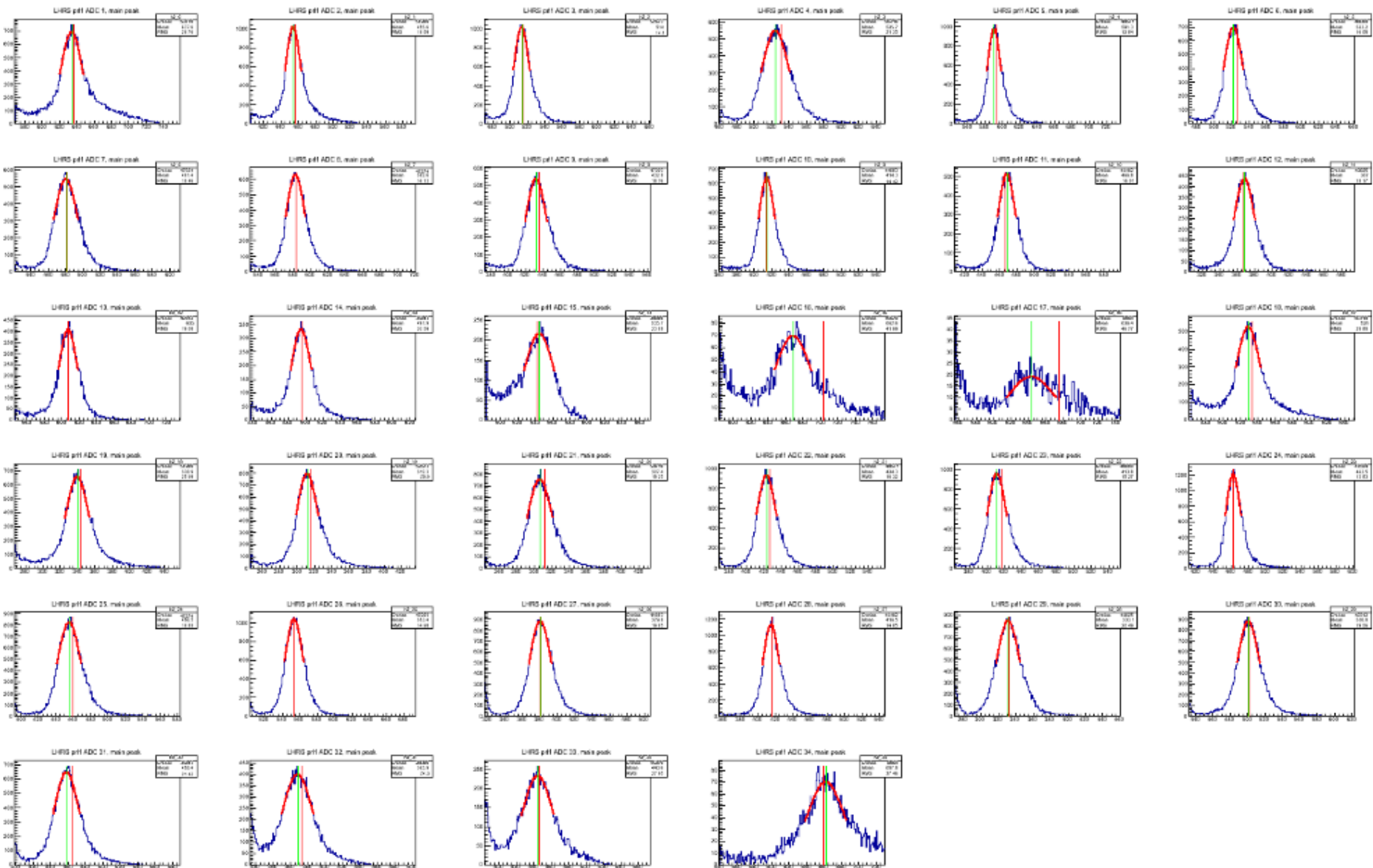
LHRS pion rejector (prl1 and prl2) stability



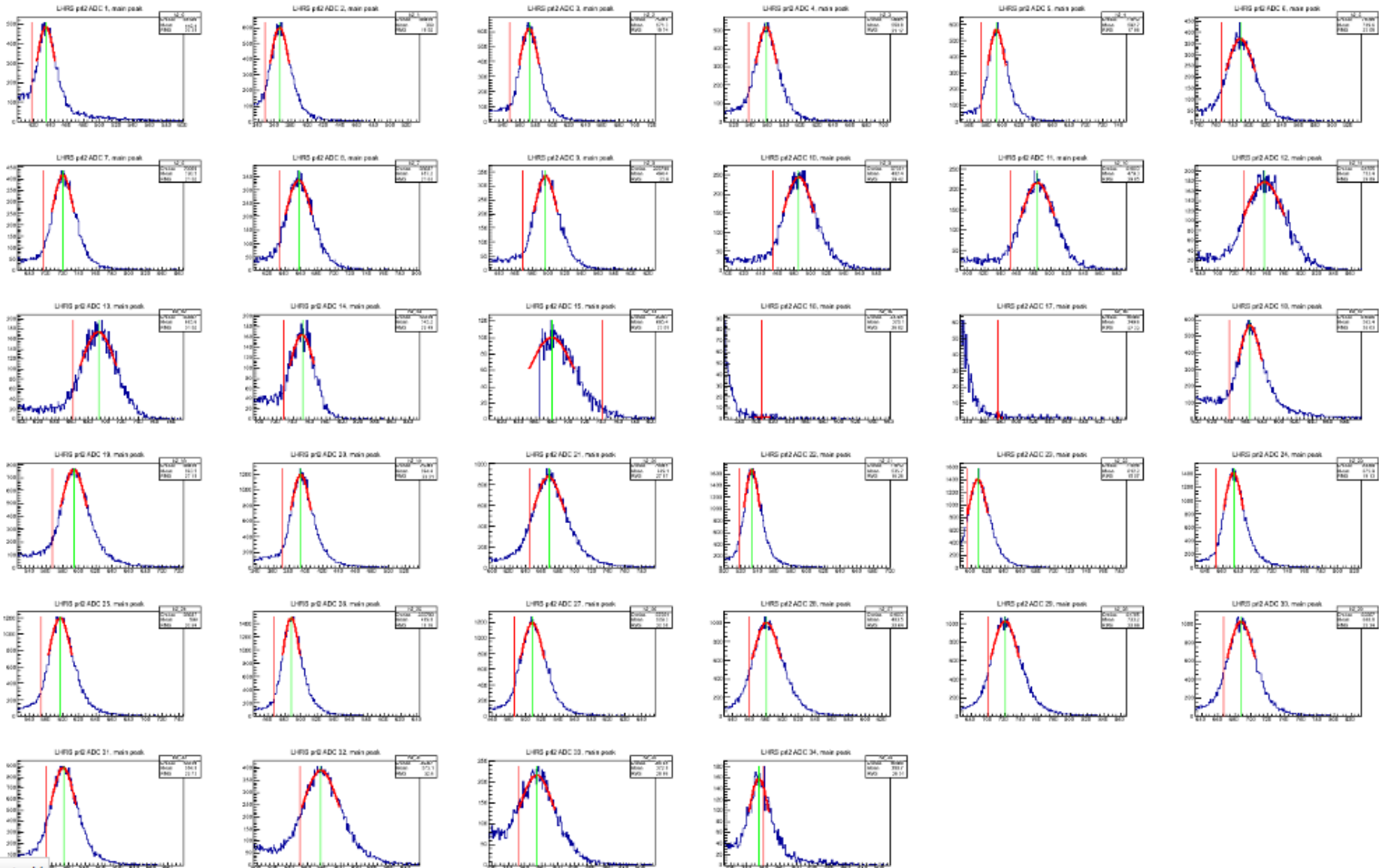
LHRS pion rejector (pr1 and pr2) Resolution



PRL1 1.0028 Gev 2.5T

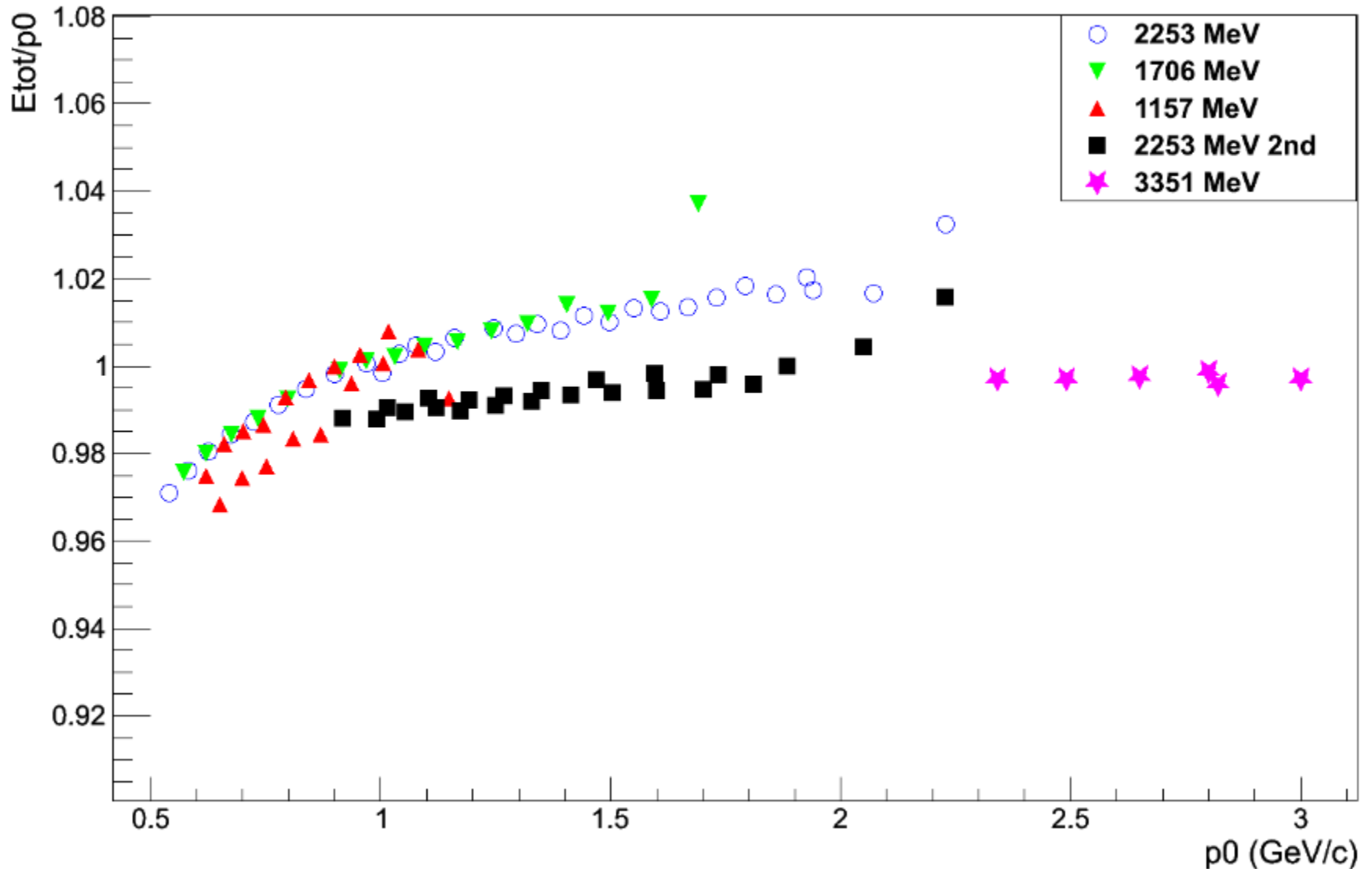


PRL1 1.0028 GeV 2.5T

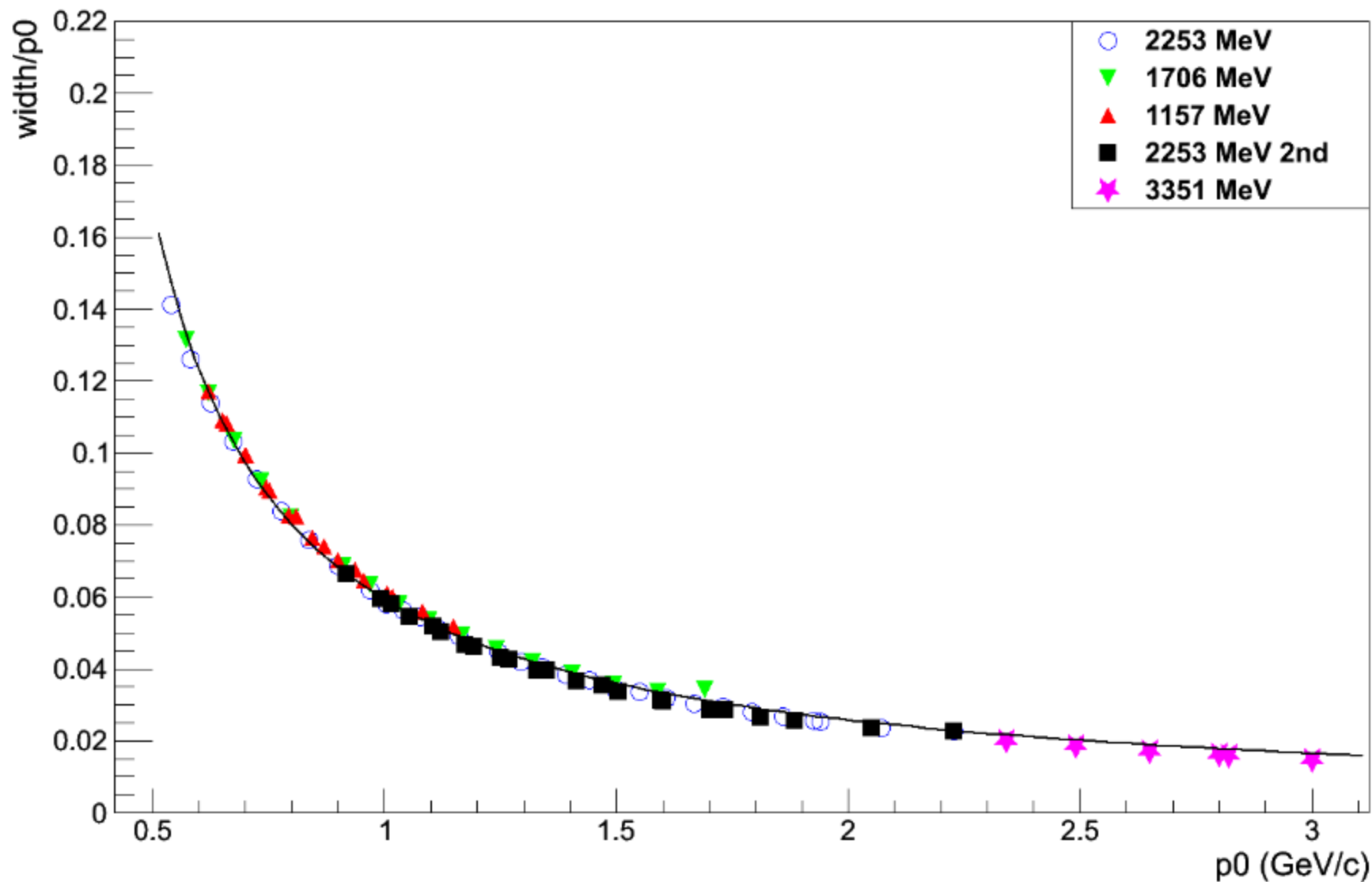


2.5T tran. 5T long. 5T tran.

LHRS pion rejector (prl1 and prl2) stability



LHRS pion rejector (pr1 and pr2) Resolution



- Conclusion:
- Coefficient did not change too much
- Momentum change?